The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863. NO. 42.

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Three months.....50

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HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA:
A Benevolent Institution established by special Enactment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HAZELWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 5 A. M., and 2:00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (FITTSBURGH EXPRESS,) leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and fro PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CARBON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.55 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.20 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for ASHLAND and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA, and returning leaves at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.						EASTWARD.	
MAIL.	PASS.	WAY PASS.	EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	DISTANCE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 26
5 22	.....	.....	5 31	Mt. Union,	11 21	.....	1 20
5 33	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 21
5 43	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 14
5 59	7 11	6 50	6 02	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02
6 13	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 52	.....	12 47
6 23	.....	.....	.....	Baileys,	.....	.....	12 39
6 31	.....	.....	6 21	Spruce Creek,	10 40	.....	12 28
6 49	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 18
6 55	.....	.....	6 45	Tyrone,	10 15	.....	12 16
7 08	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 09
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	11 55
7 19	.....	.....	7 15	Bell's Mills,	10 00	.....	11 51
7 40	8 30	8 20	7 35	Altoona,	9 45	4 05	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.		
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.	
Lv 3 40	Lv 7 20	Huntingdon,	Ar 12 30	Ar 9 14	
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 49	
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 41	
4 24	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 25	
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 13	
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	8 05	
5 03	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 53	
5 04	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	7 45	
5 20	Ar 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	Lv 7 30	
5 30	Lv 9 10			Ar 7 20	
5 43	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	6 50	
Ar 5 55	Ar 9 45	Hopewell,	Lv 10 13	Lv 6 40	
.....	Lv 9 10	Saxton,	Ar 10 50	.....	
.....	9 22	Coalmont,	10 20	.....	
.....	9 49	Crawford,	10 25	.....	
.....	Ar 10 00	Dudley,	Lv 10 15	.....	
		[Broad Top City,			

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
WHEELER & WILSON'S

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every one they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bethman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$60. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Bord Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,

Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!
BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, March 27, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

HEAVEN.

BY J. S. O.

There is a rest beyond the grave
For weary souls that fear the Lord;
And those who wish their souls to save,
Must seek the way in His good word.
Read the consecrated scriptures,
And you will find extreme raptures.

Many children have gone away
To that bright world of holy rest;
Thousands are called away each day,
To lean upon their Saviour's breast;
Many Christians have gone before,
That now the Father, God, adore.

That day is fast a drawing near,
Wherein we all must leave this place,
And right before our God appear,
Where we can view his shining face.
I long to lay this aching breast
Beneath the sod, in Heaven to rest.

How wearisome it is to live
In this conceited world of sin;
But in Heaven we can better live,
Where sorrow ne'er can enter in.
O, what a happy thing 'twill be,
All in that sweet eternity!

Around the throne of God on high,
We'll all unite in one sweet song;
In that bright world we'll never die,
Or ever do a thing that's wrong;
But we shall be forever blest,
And be at homeën sacred rest.

COALMONT, Pa.

The Difference.

Nothing, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, shows more strongly the character of the two governments which now control the loyal and disloyal States, than the recent laws passed for replenishing the ranks of the respective armies. With all the Northern administration of Jeff. Davis and his "confederacy," and the denunciation of the "despotism at Washington," it must be admitted by fair and unpartisan minds that a contrast of the legislation under the two governments, will show very little regard for the rights of the people in the Southern "confederacy," and in our own government, as much scrupulous consideration for the citizens as the exigencies of the war will admit. The Southern law is nothing but relentless conscription, and in its most aggravate and despotic form. It includes all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 55, who are required to enrol themselves, under penalty of being treated as deserters. The enrolment act of Congress includes only male persons between 20 and 45, and exempts persons physically and mentally unfit, the only sons of dependent widows, and the only sons of aged or infirm parents, depending for support upon their children. The parents may select out of several drafted sons which shall be exempt. The father of motherless children, the only brother of orphan children under twelve years are exempt, and two sons out of any family having a father and son already in the army. The rebels exempt no white man from military duty except such as own twenty slaves, making a distinction in favor of property. Their conscription law exempts all the slaves owned by the planters. It continues in service for three years longer all who had been previously enlisted or volunteered, and whose term of service would have expired within the year. It allows no bounty and has no fixed price for substitutes, so that instead of $300, as our law fixes, a substitute costs anything the necessities of the person drafted may oblige him to offer, even as high as $1500, as the advertisements in the Southern papers show has been paid. So little is States rights regarded in the Davis oligarchy, that if any Governor does not enrol the militia, confederate officers are empowered to make the enrolment under such regulations as the President may prescribe. Davis is determined to have his army filled, and he does not care how severely it bears upon the poor white men of the South, who, with him, are of no account compared with the safety and security of the negroes.

SECRETS.—We must regard every matter as an entrusted secret, which we believe the person concerned would wish to be considered as such. Nay, farther still, we must consider all circumstances as secrets entrusted, which would bring scandal upon another if told, and which it is not our certain duty to discuss, and that in our own persons and to his face. The divine rule of doing as we would be done by, is never better put to the test than in matters of good and evil speaking.—We may sophisticate with ourselves upon the manner in which we would wish to be treated, under many circumstances; but everybody recoils instinctively from the thought of being spoken ill of in his absence.

[For the Globe.]

SERMON NO. 7.

BY THE UNKNOWN.

"Naught's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without content."

If we do not always confine our attention to the dark side of the picture, we will find that this world is not so miserable a place as it is sometimes asserted to be, although bad enough at present. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary by those melancholy idlers who expect that happiness will come to them without the least effort on their part to obtain it, there is no doubt that with proper care, man can render his lot in life quite comfortable. It is true that while seeking some desirable object or end, we often, in our headlong pursuit, dash against the thorns of disappointment, and then with Shakspeare angrily exclaim: "O, how full of *briers* is this day-working world!" But this only shows in us an ill-balanced temperament, and is no refutation of our assertion that we can make our lot in life quite comfortable, if we cultivate a proper tone of mind. And it is somewhat astonishing that, notwithstanding the many comforts and blessings which each one enjoys, there should be found so little evidence of contentment among the different classes of society. No matter what may be each one's success in life, there is still found some trivial cause to complain. One man is not satisfied with his clear profits for the past year, although it requires the use of the word "thousands" to denominate them. Another thinks he might, by more prudent management, have succeeded a little better in that flour speculation, and therefore *he* has sufficient cause for discontent; while a third almosts frets to death because he did not ask more for his farm, although he has received nearly double the cost of it, for he is sure that the wealthy purchaser would have readily given a *higher price*: and so on with men of all kinds of business. In many cases they succeed beyond their expectations; they have obtained what they aimed at; competence only was their wish at first, but they want more —"their desire is yet without content;" and although they cannot honestly say "all's spent," yet, as far as regards genuine contentment, they can truly exclaim, "naught's had." Now it does seem really foolish for a man to be dissatisfied even after he has obtained that for which he sought, and yet we find that at least nine out of ten pass their lives in discontent and uneasiness.

Why is it that so few have learned the secret of comparative but genuine happiness? Let a person be placed in any condition in life, yet if contented, he may be happy. It is not wealth, or honor, or conveniences, which necessarily bring happiness, for *that* is a something altogether disconnected from *external* circumstances, and must proceed, if at all, from that harmonious arrangement within each one's breast, which brings all outward circumstances into agreement with it.—Hence the true philosopher finds satisfaction and enjoyment in any situation, and will extract the honey of happiness even from the thistles of poverty. Who then that lays claim to a sound judgment would not prefer above riches and honors *per se*, that tranquility of mind and unruffled calmness of temper which proceed only from contentment. Even the kind of satisfaction which Diogenes experienced in his unfurnished tub, is more to be desired than that dubious felicity which the sons of fortune seek but never find free from private grief or secret discontent. Let each one then, who wishes to enjoy as much happiness as can reasonably be expected to fall to the lot of man in this 'day-working world,' learn how to be resigned to his situation in life, and cultivate the virtue of cheerful and habitual contentment. Then will the storms of life pass by without leaving in their train, misery, the stings of poverty, or the wretchedness of unjust persecution, for each one being perfectly contented in *any* condition, the genuine element of happiness will remain untouched even by the cold winds of adversity, which can effect only man's *outward* tabernacle, while the fountain within still flows, pure and undisturbed.

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.—I freely confess to you that I would wish, when I am laid down in my grave, to have some one in his manhood stand over me and say, "There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young; no one knew it, but he aided me in the time of need: I owe what I am to him:" or else to have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children, "There is your friend and mine."

Some innocents escape not the thunder-bolt.

Record of Gov. Simon Snyder.

The then Governor of Pennsylvania (the time we speak of was during the last war with Great Britain,) found, as Jackson did at New Orleans, that division of sentiment, conflicting councels, and treachery among professed friends of the Union, was injuring our cause and lending "aid and comfort to the enemy." Then, as now, the National Administration was abused, and misrepresented, and the President personally villified. Then, as now, labored attempts were made to divide public sentiment on the important topic of vigorously prosecuting the war. And then, as now, a party in the country was lustily bawling for peace.

With this state of affairs then existing, the Governor, on the 20th of December, 1814, delivered his "Inaugural Address" to the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and from it we make the following extracts:

"Having by message communicated to the Legislature the state of the Commonwealth, and suggested such measures as *have* appeared to me likely to promote the general weal, I have now no special recommendation to offer to your consideration as legislators; yet such are my impressions and anxieties, that I should feel I had but half discharged the obligation of duty, were I to return to this assembly without endeavoring to impress upon all its members, and would to God, upon all their constituents, *the sacred, and, at this time, indispensable necessity of such an union of sentiment, as shall secure an union of action, against our common enemy.*

"The blood of our brave troops has been shed in vain; vain are the laurels they have won, and the praises they have received, *if the public voice be torrent in twain by discord, and the public arm be palsied by fiction;* in vain has our flag, resplendent with many victories, been proudly displayed in every clime, and its victorious defenders been hailed as the bravest of the brave, if their countrymen will not emulate their virtues, *and unite head, hand and heart against the common foe.* When the independence and integrity of our country are at stake, what American will withhold his utmost efforts to redeem them? When the soil which gave us birth and covers the bones of our fathers is trodden by the feet of hostile men, who threaten to destroy and lay waste our homes and temples of worship, shall we hesitate to march to meet them *because we may not have approved of the declaration of war, or because we may not approve of the manner in which it has been conducted, or, because we do not approve the men who are constitutionally in authority?* MOST CERTAINLY NOT; such reasoning, however satisfactory to the individual it may influence, would have no weight with the community, and would be *but a feeble apology for abandoning the nation in time of peril and danger.* Let us go forth united, and who shall stand before our embattled multitude. When we have expelled the proud invaders, and conquered an honorable peace, then let us settle our political differences, exact rigid accounts from those in authority, and in the usual constitutional regular manner let the highest of our public functionaries be Arraigned at the bar of public opinion, and if any be found dishonest or incapable, let them be set aside, and men more worthy be appointed to fill their stations. *But let us not, I beseech you, indulge party feelings at the expense of principle, nor engage in party animosity and fan a flame in which the vital interests of our country may be consumed.*—Upon you, my friends and fellow citizens, much depends; your conduct and example will, as it ought, have much influence with your constituents, will not be viewed with indifference by other States or even by the enemy. If I have urged this subject with more words, warmth or earnestness than you deemed necessary, impute it to the deep conviction I have of the *baleful effects of every measure which represents us to the enemy as a divided people.*"

Reader! the Governor who uttered these sentiments was SIMON SNYDER, to this day, professedly revered, as one of the apostles of the democracy.—Compare his doctrine with the utterances of the so-called democracy, now under the lead of Vallandigham, and ask yourself which is the pure and which the bogus article. Were this old patriot now to arise from the dead, and promulgate such doctrines, he would be denounced as a "supple tool of the President," as are Holt and Butler, and Andrew Johnson, and other true democrats of the present day, who, profiting by like counsels, are now pursuing the course he then urged upon the representatives of the people.

Ponder well the counsels of "honest Old Simon Snyder," we pray you, and shun the teachings of the modern so-called "democratic" leaders, who are trying to ensnare you into the very paths he so much reprehended. In the glorious language of the fervid old patriot, "*when the independence and integrity of our country are at stake, what American will withhold his utmost efforts to redeem them?*"

"LET US GO FORTH UNITED, AND WHO SHALL STAND BEFORE OUR EMBATTLED MULTITUDE."—*Somerset Herald.*

A Cry from Richmond.

One of the most bitter of the Richmond rebel journals has been the *Whig*, although before the rebellion it was a strong Union paper. After the secession of Virginia it went into new hands, and has ever since been unrelenting in its enmity to the North and to the Government at Washington. But its editors are becoming disheartened, which is not surprising in view of the fact that they have to confess that a dollar in gold is worth $6 to $6,50 in Confederate money. An article in the *Whig* of the 18th inst., is devoted to the "painful history" of the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee. The writer then proceeds as follows:

"If we cross the Mississippi and inquire the result of our efforts in Arkansas and Missouri, the record is too humiliating to be recorded at length. No man cares to hear the story of the Confederate cause after the fall of McCulloch and the joining of Price's forces to those of Beauregard. The chronicle is not more sad than it is shameful. It may be summed up in the disheartening announcement made in our latest exchanges, that the armies of Holmes and Hindman have dwindled down from 35,000 to a mere brigade! In Texas and in the Indian Territory the story is much the same —large armies raised and nothing accomplished. Concerning Arizona and New Mexico we have ceased to have anything whatever. Perhaps they are no longer considered a part of the Confederacy.

"When the fortunes of war have been so uniformly adverse, it is not surprising that a people, who see in its prolongation, not subjugation, but the further ravaging of their fields, the loss of their slaves, and the burning of their houses should *desire its cessation at the earliest moment, and, perhaps, be willing to make concessions*, which others, more fortunate, would reject."

This is the saddest plaint we have heard from any influential source at the South. It is the first confession, too, that there is a class that desires the cessation of the war, and would be willing to make concessions. Let the Union armies and fleets push on and give us two or three great victories, and the party wishing the war to cease and to make concessions will be greatly increased.

Rebel Inhumanity in Louisiana.

Terrible Condition of the Poor in the Confederacy.

The New Orleans *Era*, of the 13th instant, publishes a narrative of rebel barbarity in the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, which more than confirms all previous statements of the suffering among the people of the south and the tyranny of the confederate rule. The *Era* derived its information from a refugee, who, with his wife and two children, one of whom he carried in his arms, by long and weary marches, succeed in reaching Pearl river, and hence escaped by a canoe to the sea-coast, and so reached New Orleans.—We quote:

The way the People live.

"The people of St. Tammany have been living from hand to mouth for about a year. The Conscription law has driven all the males to seek refuge in the woods, while their poor women and children are left at home, on the very verge of starvation. Rebel officers scour the country continually with bloodhounds, enter houses without ceremony, search every nook and corner, and if the terrified women protest against their rudeness they are kicked out of their own houses and coarsely assailed and cursed by these brutal minions of Jeff. Davis.

"The people subsist entirely on cracked corn, which is parched and eaten dry for bread, and soaked in hot water for coffee. Occasionally they get hold of a little fresh meat; but as there is not a particle of salt to be had short of a dollar a spoonful, this meat cannot be kept, and is very unpalatable without salt.

Refusing Confederate Money.

"In this stronghold of the Confederacy the notes issued by that so-called Government are not current, except as a medium for the rich men to pay their debts to the poor. The latter cannot use this money for anything.—One dealer in all sorts of little notions refused to give five cents' worth of tobacco for a ten dollar bill, saying the whole bill was not worth five cents.—The whole country is bare of salt, sugar, molasses, flour, butter, vegetables —in fact everything except cracked corn.

"Burnt Beef."

There being no salt, the roving bands of guerillas and other armed parties, whose chief business seems to be to move about from place to place in search of conscripts and chickens, are compelled to resort to burning beef to cure it. This is done in this way: The fresh meat is cut into thin slices and placed on hot coals, where it remains until it is quite burnt. It is then packed in knapsacks and carried with them on their marches. When the stock is exhausted they levy on another animal, wherever one is to be found.—This food, with corn coarsely ground and unsifted, is said to be what the rebel soldiers subsist on.

The families of Volunteers and Conscripts.

These are represented as being entirely destitute. They go wandering about from one plantation to another, begging from the lordly exempts a little corn meal to keep soul and body together. They are frequently rudely driven away without assistance, being told that it is wrong to encourage begging. For a few months a sort of bounty was paid these unfortunate people, but that has been discontinued, and now they are left entirely destitute.

Destitute of Clothing

"The women and children are almost without clothes. Cotton cards cannot be had at any price. While the women had these they made cotton yarn, which they spun into coarse cloth, which answered very well.—That source of supply, like almost everything else has been cut off. These poor, hungry, half-clothed women and children, having been deprived of their natural protectors by the inexorable conscription law, now wander about from place to place, subject to all the jeers and insults of the rich, who are known to entertain great contempt for 'poor white trash.'"

The New Conscription Law.

How it will be Enforced.

The appointment of provost marshals throughout the United States to carry out the enrollment bill will be made as rapidly as possible. There will be one for every Congressional district, and when the district is very large two or three will be appointed, as the case may require. In addition for each district, there will also be one civilian and one surgeon, to be paid as assistant surgeon of cavalry, except the rations, etc., leaving about $118 per month. This will constitute the enrolling board, whose duty it is to divide each district into two sub-divisions, and to appoint for each an enrolling officer, whose special duty it will be to make the enrollment.

Immediately after his appointment, the enrolling officer of each sub-district is to proceed to make the enrollment in such manner that each class shall be enrolled separately, and the age of the person enrolled is to be set down on the list as it will be on the first day of July succeeding the date of the enrollment. That is, if any person is not twenty, but will be on the first of July next, he is to be placed on the list; or if any married man is not thirty-five now, but will be on the first day of July next, he is not to go in the first class, but in the second class; or if any person liable to duty is not forty-five years of age, but will be on the first day of July next, he is not to be placed on the list at all.

All persons thus enrolled are to be subject to military duty for two years from the first day of July after the enrollment, and if called into the service shall continue during the rebellion, but not to exceed three years. But the persons of the second class shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.—Whenever the President shall make a requisition, he is authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished, and then the enrolling board shall make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent additional, and shall make a complete roll in the order in which the names are drawn.

The drafted men are to stand on the same footing with the three years volunteers, in respect to advance pay and bounties as now provided by law; and the President in assigning the required number to each district, is authorized to make allowance in respect to the numbers already furnished by such district during the war.

After the draft is made, each person whose name is drawn is to be notified in writing within ten days, and he is to repair to a designated place of rendezvous; but before the day of assembling he may furnish a substitute, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War shall select, a sum of money in lieu of a substitute, which sum is to be made uniform by a general order, and is not to exceed three hundred dollars. Every person failing to report in person, or by procuring a substitute, or by paying the stipulated sum, is to be deemed a deserter.

Many persons are still of the opinion that the conscription act, as passed by the last Congress, is the same as that enforced by the rebels. This is not so, as there is a wide difference. The rebel act takes *all* persons between certain ages, leaving none behind, while our bill merely takes the required quota out of the whole number enrolled. Thus there might be in one district 10,000 persons between the ages of twenty and thirty-five enrolled as liable to military duty, and the quota required might be only two or three thousand, which would still leave the majority at home. The rebels, on the contrary, take all they can lay hands upon, whether old or young. As Pennsylvania has already furnished for the war more troops than any other State, and as some attention is now being paid to colored enlistments, for which it is stated the Governor will give due credit, there is yet hope that, with proper exertions, our State may escape the draft, if a call for more men is issued.

ONE HAPPY HEART.—Have you made one happy heart to-day? Envied privilege! How calmly you can seek your pillow!—how sweetly sleep! In all this world there is nothing so sweet as giving comfort to the distressed, as getting a sun-ray into a gloomy heart.

Do not anxiously expect what is not yet come; do not vainly regret what is already past.

A splendid assortment of Gilt Window Shades, Buff Holland and Oil Cloth, just received at Lewis' Book Store.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and posesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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How General Hooker Talked to a Cavalry Brigadier.

A correspondent from the Army of the Potomac writes as follows:

"General Hooker, so far, has shown himself to be a great chieftain, in the true sense of that term. He has done his utmost to bring up the spirit of the army, and his labor has been rewarded with the most gratifying success.—The recent brilliant affair at Kelly's Fork, where our cavalry rushed upon the foe, without firing a shot, and sabred the rebels in their intrenchments, is but one indication of the great change he has wrought. The utter worthlessness of our cavalry had long been the standing reproach of this army. "Who ever saw a *dead* cavalryman?" was the derisive interrogatory from every branch of the service.—General Hooker resolved this should cease. He told his Chief of cavalry he would have no more disgraceful 'surprises.' Said he to a brigadier of cavalry, 'I know the South and I know the North. In point of skill, of intelligence, and of pluck, the rebels will not compare with our men, if they are equally well led. Our soldiers are a better quality of men. They are better fed, better clothed, better armed, and infinitely better mounted; for the rebels are fully half mounted on mules, and their animals get but two rations of forage per week, while ours get seven. Now, with such soldiers, and with *such* a cause as we have behind them—the best cause, the most sacred cause, since the world began—we *ought* to be invincible, and, by ——, sir, we *shall* be! You have got, to stop these disgraceful cavalry 'surprises!' I'll have no more of them! I give you full power over your officers, to arrest, cashier, shoot—whatever you will—only you must stop these 'surprises.' And, by ——, sir, if you don't do it, I give you fair notice, I will relieve the whole of you, and take command of the cavalry myself!' That is the kind of talk for tardy or delinquent officers, and the first fruits thereof may be read in the flash and ring of gallant sabres at Kelly's Fork. It is the kind of talk to reform an army, and to win battles, and to save a nation, and history will record every word in letters of gold."

Rebel Barbarity---Orders to Hang Certain Federal Prisoners.

Among the prisoners recently captured, March 1st, by General John McNeil, in Southeast Missouri, and since sent to St. Louis, is a Capt. R. T. Sickel, who was rebel Provost Marshal of Bloomfield, Missouri. On the person of Sickel was found a letter instructing him summarily to hang certain persons, in order to save expenses and to prevent them from demoralizing the rebel public sentiment! The following is the infamous letter:

"*Office Provost Marshal, Pocahontas*, Ark., January 15, 1862.

"*Capt. R. T. Sickel*—Dear sir:—The prisoner you sent us has been received, and has been duly forwarded.

"In future you will deal summarily with those men who are guilty of criminal offences, for when they are sent up to headquarters they are an expense, without being any benefit to public sentiment. Captain McKie says it would be better to have them hung than to put ourselves to any further trouble.

"Yours, &c.,
M. H. KIBLER,
Capt., Provost Marshal, Randolph co., Ark."

The guerilla captain on whom the above precious document was found, is now in a United States military prison. There are proofs that he did not fail to comply with the execrable instructions given him. Perhaps others, as well as the Arkansas provost marshal, may have an idea as to what constitutes a criminal offence in war. Yet he may console himself that he will not be hanged to avoid the expense of keeping him, still less to avert his influence upon our public sentiment.

Training the Child's Body.

Whatever you wish your child to be, be it yourself. If you wish it to be happy, healthy, sober, truthful, affectionate, honest and godly, be yourself all these. If you wish it to be lazy and sulky, and a liar and a thief, and a drunkard and a swearer, be yourself all these. As the old cock crows, the young cock learns. You remember who said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." And you may, as a general rule, as soon expect to gather grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles, as get good, healthy, happy children from diseased, and lazy, and wicked parents.

Be always frank and open with your children. Make them trust you, and tell you all their secrets. Make them feel at ease with you, and make free with them. There is no such good play thing for grown up children, like you and me, as weans—wee ones.—It is wonderful what you can get them to do, with a little coaxing and fun.—You all know this as well as I do, and you will practice it every day in your own families. Here is a pleasant story out of an old book: "A gentleman having led a company of children beyond their usual journey, they began to be weary, and all cried to him to carry them on his back; but because of their multitude he could not do that. "But," says he, "I'll get horses for us all;" then cutting little wands out of the hedges as ponies, for them, and a great stake, as a charger for himself, this put mettle into their little legs, and they rode cheerily home. So much for a bit of ingenious fun.—[*Dr. Brown's Essay on Health.*]

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 1, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the dangers of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention, at Pittsburg, on Wednesday, the first day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARKLE,
Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, } Secretaries.
WM. J. HOWARD, }

The Committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The LOYAL CITIZENS of HUNTINGDON COUNTY, *WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY*, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections, *on Saturday, the 11th day of April*, 1863, and at the usual time elect TWO DELEGATES from each district to represent the loyal people of the county in a COUNTY CONVENTION to be held in Huntingdon, *on Tuesday of the first week of April Court*, (April 14th, 1863,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to a UNION STATE CONVENTION to be held in Pittsburg, *on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next*, to nominate candidates for the offices of GOVERNOR and JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

ALEX. PORT,
Chairman Union County Committee.
Huntingdon, March 30, 1863.

State and County Conventions.

We ask all loyal men to read the call issued by the Union State Committee for a State Convention to be held on the 1st of July. Under this call all Union men who think more of their country than they do of their political parties can unite. In the spirit of this call the Chairman of the Union County Committee of this county has issued a call for a Union County Convention of delegates to be held in Huntingdon on Tuesday the first week of April Court. Let every Union man in the county who can subscribe to the spirit of the call, attend the delegate elections on the Saturday previous, and send good delegates to Huntingdon.

THE NEWS.

The war news we receive comes to us as rumors, and as such we do not think it profitable to the reader to publish them. When we get news of a reliable character, our readers shall have it.

"By them (the people) the old Union is regarded as next to the Constitution."—*Fulton Democrat.*

We have been taught that the Union was in existence before we had a Constitution. If so, it should be our first duty to save the Union. With a Union we would have a foundation upon which to build a Constitution; without a Union, we would have no use for a Constitution. But the Copperheads would rather that the Union should be destroyed than that the shortest plank in the Constitution should be disturbed. Our Government will save both—first the Union, and then the Constitution in its purity—when all nations of the earth will applaud and respect us.

"*The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was.*"—This is the cry of the rebel sympathizers, and yet we notice that the "Democratic" members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania have lately passed a resolution, among others, declaring in favor of calling a Convention of all, or three-fourths of the States, for the purpose of *proposing amendments to said Constitution*. Humbug is the order of the day with the rebel sympathizers. The plain secret of their movements is, they want the loyal people of the North to get upon their knees before Jeff. Davis, and to promise him that if he will withdraw his rebel forces, the North will give him any changes in the Constitution he may ask for, even to recognizing the right of the South to fill all the Government offices, and to extend slavery to any or all the States. The leading sympathizers of the North would, to-day, make Pennsylvania a slave State if they could.

"AMONG the staid and sober masses of the rural districts the war is no longer popular."—*Fulton Democrat.*

This assertion is an insult to every loyal man in the rural districts. It is nothing short of an admission that the people of the rural districts, rather than fight any longer for the preservation of the Union would submit to a dishonorable peace and rebel rule, and a dissolution of the Union. We do not believe that the *Fulton Democrat* speaks the sentiments of the people of the rural districts. We know it does not, if its assertion was intended to embrace the rural districts of loyal Huntingdon county, and we will not permit our citizens to be insulted by Copperhead falsehoods. If the war is no longer popular with the rural districts of Fulton county, it is because they have been deceived by the traitor leaders of that county. The war no longer popular with the people? Are we, in the face of the enemy, to lay down our arms and confess that we are in the wrong—that the rebels are right in their efforts to destroy our country? Are we to withdraw our armies and permit the traitors to invade the North—destroy our property, murder our loyal citizens—take possession of Washington, destroy our Government, blot out our Constitution, and upon the ruins establish a despotism? No! Copperheads may preach *peace*, but until the traitors lay down their arms and ask for peace, there can be no peace worth having; and the sooner the "sober masses of the rural districts" of Fulton county come to this understanding of the issue, and act accordingly, the sooner will they have peace.

THE *Monitor* says that as soon as the Administration shall turn back to the Constitution, "the loyal Democrats, like the floods of the North, will descend upon the Southern rebellion and blot it out forever." Here we have the bold declaration of the tory sheet that the "Democratic" party will not go to the aid of our brave men who are now enduring the hardships of the battle-field to save the Union, or answer to the call of the Government to crush the rebellion, unless the Administration, in the prosecution of the war, changes its programme and submits to the dictation of the rebel sympathizers. *If* the President *has* stepped outside the Constitution the more successfully to strike at the root of the rebellion, would that justify *loyal men* in a refusal to aid in saving our Government? The tory *Monitor* slanders all loyal Democrats by classifying them with the Copperheads who don't want to fight against the rebels under any policy the President might adopt, even should it be, to the letter, *their* notion of the powers of the Constitution.—Democrats with their eyes open don't belong to the *Monitor* faction of Copperheads.

Popularity of the Conscription Law Among the Soldiers.—The Conscription law is as popular among the soldiers as it appears to be unpalatable to the copperheads. A letter from a Brigadier General in command at Murfreesboro, says that its passage "electrified" Gen. Rosecrans' army. General Hooker's men are of one mind as to its value to the national cause. They declare themselves ready to see its enforcement in person, if need be. A letter to Senator Wilson from a Brigadier Gen. stationed at Baton Rouge, says:

Its passage and enforcement will certainly end this rebellion in a short space of time. The moral effect of such an act at this time can hardly be over estimated. The people of the South already regard their cause as hopeless to a much greater extent than is imagined; already their conscripts desire nothing so much as to get to their homes; they fight with no heart or hope. What, then, will be their condition when they see their fears realized, and that the loyal people of this country really mean to continue the war.

1ST OF APRIL.—In October last the *Monitor* predicted that the *Globe* would not exist after to-day. Since then we have been *very* uneasy for *fear* the prediction might prove true. But here we are, and this the 1st day of April, with a support larger than we have ever had. We never like to disappoint anybody, but the good loyal people of Huntingdon county, have compelled us to disappoint the Copperhead faction of the *Monitor*. The *Globe* will be published as usual, and furnished to all good loyal people at $1,50 per annum.

Is Ben Meyers a Copperhead?

The *Bedford Gazette*, edited by B. F. Meyers, a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature, boiled over with rage because we charged him with being disloyal to the government he looks to for protection. Ben *is* a Copperhead of the worst kind, and that our readers may have more to prove him such than our word, we publish below an editorial article from the *Bedford Gazette*, of the 13th:

"The Conscription Bill recently passed by Congress, authorizes the appointment by the President, of a Provost Marshal for every Congressional District, "as fixed by a law next preceding the enrolment." This officer is to be a kind of general agent for the President, (or rather the Military Dictator,) *and is to arrest deserters from the army, to detect, seize, and confine spies*, and to obey all *lawful* orders and regulations of the Provost Marshal General. In short, he is to be the ruler, owner and keeper of the people within the limits of his district, a petty tyrant, uniting in his person the powers of a civil magistrate, the authority of a military commander, and the functions of a police detective.—*When the President shall see fit to undertake an enforcement of the Conscription, we shall look with some anxiety and more curiosity for the name of the wretch who will not scruple to disgrace himself and the community in which he lives, by accepting this odious office.* Let that man, whoever he may be, make up his mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death. Let him remember that he makes himself the hireling of usurped power, the minion of the enemy of popular liberty, the tool of a disgraced and doomed Administration. Let him remember that he becomes a voluntary instrument for the destruction of the Constitution, and, therefore, that the very discharge of his official duties, makes him a perjurer and a traitor. And let him be warned that the people will not suffer him nor his masters to wrest from them the rights guaranteed them by the blood-bought institutions of their fathers.—The name of the man who accepts this office will be a stench in the nostrils of every true friend of human liberty forever and forever! The finger of scorn will be pointed at him as a second Arnold, who would barter away the citadel of his country's freedom, for the gratification of his own avarice and ambition.—The people will brand him with shame, for so do so is their only defence against the usurpations of power. They will put a scorpion's sting into every pore of his body. Men will turn from him in loathing and disgust, shunning the contaminating touch of his political leprosy. The lash of popular indignation will pursue him through the world, his effigy hanging in every town and his name a by-word among the people; and eking out a miserable existence, he will go down to the grave, unwept by friends and unhonored even by partizans."

Reader, do you think the author of the above article a loyal man? Does he not call upon the people of his district to resist the Provost Marshal in the discharge of his lawful duties?—Does he not call upon the people to resist the Government? There are Copperheads in this borough who will endorse every word of the article, but they have not the boldness of Meyers to make themselves as prominent.—The *Gazette* is the organ of the Cessna "Democracy" (?) of Bedford county.

THE LAST WORDS OF A DYING HERO.—Major General Sumner died at his home in Syracuse, New York, on the evening of the 20th March. He had just received a very important appointment to the Department of the West, and was making ready to enter upon his duties immediately, when he was seized with a severe cold which settled on his lungs and terminated in his death.

Gen. Sumner entered the Army of the United States at an early period of his life, and continued in that service almost uninterruptedly till his death. He was in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and of course saw much hard service, and was exposed to many dangers. During the rebellion he was connected with the Army of the Potomac, and was in every general engagement in which that Army took a part. He evinced great bravery and skill in all his military exploits, and was especially noted for his unflinching patriotism and loyalty. He loved his country with an ardor as strong as his bravery, and he hated her enemies with as great a degree of intensity. This was shown especially in his last and dying moments. It is said that his disease was so severe that it, for a while, deprived him of the power of speech. As death drew nigh, however, and a glass of wine was handed to him, he took it in his hand, and with a great effort waved it above his head, and spoke in a voice as clear and distinct as ever, "God save my country, the United States of America." These were the last words of the patriot hero; they clearly show where his heart was. After giving utterance to this dying testimony of his loyalty, he sank rapidly, and died peacefully.

BRIG. GEN. KNIPE.—When last in Harrisburg we had the pleasure of meeting the distinguished and gallant Knipe. He is a soldier and an excellent officer, and bears his honors with becoming modesty. He entered the three months service on the staff of Gen. E. C. Williams, with the rank of Major; after that he raised the 46th Penna. Regt., and was ordered to Gen. Banks' army in the Shenandoah Valley. Here, while in command of his Regiment, and while commanding the Brigade, distinguished himself in several engagements, and for meritorious services was made a Brigadier; if he has a chance we expect to hear him earn more laurels and another star in his shoulder straps.

OWEN has not yet called for those thirty dollars in greenbacks we offered him, to prove that we refused to refund money to any advance paying subscriber who wished to discontinue his subscription to the *Globe*. Perhaps he has discovered that the man is as hard to find as that farm of his certain Philadelphia stove-dealers would like to see.

The Rights of Married Women.

The following bill, which contains important provisions, has just passed both Houses of the State Legislature. It is entitled "A supplement to the act to secure the rights of married women," passed the 11th day of April, 1848:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, that the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly to secure the rights of married women, passed the 11th day of April, A. D. 1848, and the supplements thereto, are hereby declared to be that no judgment obtained against the husband of any married woman before or during marriage shall bind or be a lien upon her real estate, or upon any interest the husband may be entitled to therein, as tenant by courtesy."

It is said that the passage of this act will obviate a great deal of the difficulty heretofore experienced by conveyancers and the legal fraternity generally.

CHARLESTON.

The report brought by the officers of the Peterhoff that on the night of the 24th inst., when eighteen miles from Charleston, they saw bombs flying and heard heavy guns firing, may be correct; but it could not have been a general attack on Charleston. The Spaulding, which left Hilton Head on the 26th, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and says nothing of a movement on Charleston. Richmond papers of the 27th have also been received, and they have no news of that character. —*Philada. Bulletin, March 31.*

INVEST YOUR MONEY WHERE IT WILL BE SAFE.—We call the attention of those of our citizens with small and large sums of money on hand, to a card of Bell, Garrettson & Co., agents to dispose of the Five-Twenty years United States Loan. Millions of dollars are being invested in these bonds daily by persons of small as well as those of large means. The bonds are called "five-twenties," because, while they are *twenty*-year bonds, they *may* be redeemed by the Government in *Gold* at any time after *five* years. They pay six per cent. interest, half yearly.—Call soon before the bonds are all disposed of.

INDIANA ARMY OFFICERS.—Bear in mind the following patriotic appeal of the Indiana army officers—*all* Democrats—in their recent address to the people of their State:

The Rebels of the South are leaning on the Northern Democracy for support; and it is unquestionably true that UNJUSTIFIABLE OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION *is giving* AID *and* COMFORT *to the* ENEMY. *In the dark hour of our country's trial, there is but one road to success* and PEACE, *and that is, to be as firmly united for our Government* as the Rebels are AGAINST IT.

Dr. Jones on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. JONES of the city of New York, the great Oculist and Aurist, can still be consulted at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, for several weeks.—His success in curing diseases of the eye and ear is without a parallel. He operates for cataract; straightens crooked eyes; inserts artificial eyes to move and appear natural; cures deafness and discharges of the ear; removes polypus from the ear and nose; cures ozcena, and all manner of diseases of the eye and ear and other difficult complaints.

March 31, 1863.—2t.

Brig. Gen. James Cooper, commander of the U. S. Troops at Columbus, Ohio, died in that city on the 28th ult. Gen. Cooper represented this State in the U. S. Senate during the Administration of President Filmore.

WE have received the loyal proceedings of the 125th P. V. Regt., but too late for this week.

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Which Democratic Party.

EX-Governor Wright of Indiana, began his response to a serenade in Philadelphia as follows:

"He remarked in opening that a few nights ago a prominent Democratic politician had declared on the street that if the country were ever to be saved, the Democratic party was to be the saviour. He had a word or two to say about the Democratic party.—There are now a genuine and a bogus Democratic party in this country, and it was important to know which Democratic party was meant when it was said that the country was to be saved by it. Thomas Jefferson was a Democrat, a genuine Democrat. He had a Vice President by the name of Burr.—Burr was inside the Democratic organization, and he was considered as good a Democrat as Jefferson. Jackson was a Democrat. He had Calhoun in his Cabinet. Calhoun was considered a Democrat. Stephen A. Douglas was a representative of the genuine Democratic party. John C. Breckinridge was also in a Democratic organization. It would be well to know whether the auditor alluded to was a follower of Jackson, Jefferson, or Douglas, or was he a follower of Burr, Calhoun and Breckinridge. (Applause.) When you hear men talking about the Democratic party saving this country, ask them whether they mean the genuine or bogus Democratic party.—There can be no true Democrat but the war Democrat. (Applause.)"

A splendid assortment of Gilt Window Shades, Buff Holland and Oil Cloth, just received at Lewis' Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

Prospects of Starving the Rebels out.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 18.]

THE RAILROADS.

From every quarter where our armies are massed—from Vicksburg, Tullahoma, Charleston, and Fredericksburg—we have the most gratifying accounts of the condition of our troops, and their certain ability to cope with any force that the enemy may hurl against them. The only point upon which there is room for apprehension is, that our forces may be forced, by want of food for men and horses, to relinquish the strongholds which the enemy could never dislodge them, and that this is a grave and pressing danger, we have many fears for believing.

It is a fact as well known to the enemy as ourselves, that all the country in the vicinity of our armies has been stripped of its provisions and forage, and that the armies depend for their existence and maintenance of their present positions upon the railroads.—These being facts, which none, we think, will venture to gainsay, it behooves the Government to keep posted as to the condition of these roads, and provide that they be kept in a state of the utmost efficiency. It is useless to pass laws putting men into the army and returning them to it, when they run away if measures are not at the same time taken to support the army when it is gotten together. The Government should not be content even to keep the railroads in the condition in which the war found them; it should endeavor, and the effort would be successful, to improve upon that condition. The better the roads, the better supplied would our armies be, and, consequently, the more certain in the resistance to the extraordinary efforts for our subjugation which the enemy proposes to make during the coming campaign.

The railroads of this State are on the point of giving out. They have decreased their speed to ten miles an hour as a maximum rate, and are carrying twenty-five to fifty per cent less tonnage than formerly. This change in their rate of speed and quantity of freight has been made through necessity. The woodwork of the roads has rotted and the machinery has worn out, and owing to the stringent enforcement of the conscription law as to railroad employees, the companies have not been able, with all their efforts to supply either the one or the other. We are not informed of the actual condition of the railroads in the more southern States, but conceive that they are little better off than our own, except, perhaps, in the matter of negro labor. The slaves along their routes may not have had the same facilities for escaping to the enemy as in this State.

We have ventured to call attention to this subject because of its vital importance, and from a knowledge that, owing to the great measures of finance, impressment, &c., now weighing upon the government, it has been overlooked. It is not necessary for Government to take possession of the roads. But it should supply them abundantly with the necessary labor and iron, and then insist on their being kept in first-rate order, and being worked efficiently.—To this end Government should appoint an inspector of railroads. Railroads are a part, and an indispensable part, of our military system; and if they are allowed to fall through from any causes, *Government and people may prepare for a retreat of our armies and the surrender of much of the valuable country now in our possession.*

The Kentucky Union Platform.

The difference between a genuine Union platform and a copperhead platform, is strikingly illustrated in the resolutions adopted by the Union State Convention of Kentucky, and those sent forth by the copperheads of New Jersey, Connecticut and other States. In the latter, abuse of the Administration and its war measures predominate, scarcely a word being said against "the causeless and wicked rebellion." In the Kentucky platform, on the other hand, not a word is said against the Administration or its measures—although it is well known that many of its acts are distasteful to Kentucky. Here are the resolutions as "adopted without debate and without a dissenting voice, amid the wildest shouts and cheers:"

Resolved, That the convention approve and endorse the principles embodied in the joint resolutions upon Federal affairs adopted by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth at its last session, and hereby reaffirm the same.

Resolved, That the present causeless and wicked rebellion should be crushed by the whole power of the Federal Government, and the national authority restored over all the revolted States, and we are in favor of devoting our whole resources, if necessary, to the accomplishment of that object.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the intervention or mediation of any foreign power in our present troubles, preferring to settle our own difficulties in our own way, and all propositions to that effect which may be made by any foreign State or nation, ought to be respectfully, but unequivocally, declined by our Government.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky have suffered every insult and injury at the hands of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and are stimulated by every motive of interest and honor to oppose and overthrow it.—This confederacy has sought, and now seeks, to break up the Union, forever dear and necessary to them, and when, by their oft-repeated decisions, they refused to join in the work of treason, infamy and ruin, it trampled down their State Constitution; put a weak and usurping Government over them, and placed pretended Senators and Congressmen in its conclave at Richmond, assuming to speak their voice; it invaded their State with armies, and carry them away from a Union they revered to one they detested. It ravaged by bands of marauders—not soldiers, their fields, time and again; robbed them of their public revenues and private property; destroyed their public records; burned their towns and houses; carried away their non-combatant citizens into long and loathsome imprisonment, where many still languish; murdered many of them, sometimes in their own homes; and in the presence of their families, and sometimes by cruel and infamous deaths, extending their atrocities even to women and children, thus setting at defiance all the laws of civilized warfare; and these efforts have continued and increased with the increasing aversion of the people of Kentucky toward all its wicked designs, and now threaten to break with fresh force upon that State and people; that, therefore, the people of Kentucky can never cease their efforts for their own protection, the condign punishment of the authors of these wrongs, and the complete overthrow of the rebel confederacy; and all citizens of Kentucky, if any there be, who refuse to support their State and fellow-citizens against such unprovoked wrongs and cruelties, or profess to sympathize with such enemies, are false to their allegiance to friends, neighbors, State and nation. That, nevertheless, of one thing, the people of the revolted and the loyal States, and of the world, may rest assured, Kentucky will submit to a despotism only when she has no power to resist it.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal and State Governments to take timely and energetic steps for the defence of the soil of Kentucky, against invasion, and her people from further plunder and ruin by rebel raids, and we earnestly invoke their attention to the subject; at the same time calling upon all the citizens of the State to second every effort in this behalf.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our gallant soldiers in the field for the brave and devoted manner in which they have hitherto upheld the ancient renown of Kentucky, and bid them God-speed in the noble work of defending the honor of our flag and preserving the Constitution and Union, assuring them of our cordial, united and unfaltering support, and the prayers of a grateful country. That we feel also the profoundest veneration for the memory of the brave Kentuckians who have fallen in the great struggle for the Union, and the deepest sympathy for their surviving relatives, whose just claim upon the country are hereby gratefully recognized.

WAR NEWS.

From the Mississippi River.

Fifteen Feet of Water in the Vicksburg Cut off.—Six Iron-Clads and Twenty Transports Passed Through.—Capture of Fort Greenwood with all the Rebel Troops.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The *Sunday Mercury* has a special Cairo dispatch to the effect that the rise in the Mississippi has overflowed the Peninsula, and that there are fifteen feet of water in the Vicksburg cut-off.

A fleet of six iron-clads and twenty transports are said to have passed through, carrying 15,000 men. They are to join Admiral Farragut, and the object is kept secret, it is thought that they will attack Port Hudson.

Another dispatch says a report has been received announcing the complete success of the expedition under Generals Ross and Quimby and Admiral Porter.

It is said that the rebel Fort Greenwood has been captured with all the troops. No particulars are given.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Rumors from Beaufort.—The Charleston Expedition Delayed.—Attack Upon Savannah Projected.—The Colored Brigade Reinforced.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Adams Express steamship Augusta Dinsmore, Crowell, from Port Royal, March 20th, and Beaufort, N. C., 24th, arrived at this port this morning.

From passengers by this vessel our reporters glean some interesting facts concerning naval and military movements thereabouts. The project of an attack on Charleston seems to have been temporarily abandoned, as the river is certainly filled with torpedoes, and the defences are numerous and strong enough—so it is reported—to blow any fleet out of water attempting to reach the city. Some of the wooden vessels attached to the expedition, are suffering from the attacks on their uncoppered bottoms by the water worms infesting those waters. In the attack upon, and the subsequent burning of the Nashville, the Montauk, (iron Monitor,) it is now ascertained, was injured by a sunken torpedo.

Captain Worden says: She was lifted six inches out of the water, and the steel plate which protects her boiler was so badly shattered as to require repairing. The plate is situated under and around her boiler, thus rendering it the more troublesome to repair.

Savannah is supposed to be the real point of attack now. The general opinion prevails that we may be able to successfully assail this port; still the rebels are very vigilant, scarcely resting day or night, in strengthening the approaches to the city and its surroundings.

On Thursday, March 19, word was received at headquarters, that fears were entertained lest the rebels should overwhelm and capture the negro regiments that had been sent to Florida. The 6th New Hampshire was therefore sent to their relief. They were sent by the transport City of Boston.

The weather at Port Royal was beginning to be very warm, the thermometer averaging 78° in the shade, and the men were literally eaten up by the sand-flies.

Arrived at Beaufort, 24th, prize steamship, Nicholas First, in charge of Prize Master Everson, captured off Wilmington, N. C., March 21st, by the United States gunboat Victoria, while trying to run the blockade. She had previously attempted to enter Charleston, but was unsuccessful. The Nicholas First is an old ship of about one thousand tons burden, and is said to have been a prize to the English in the Crimean war. She left England, bark rigged, and put into Nassau, where her main and mizzen masts were taken down. When taken, she had but a portion of her foremast standing. She has a very valuable cargo, consisting in part, of sixteen tons of gunpowder, and one hundred and seventy cases of rifles. She would leave for New York on the 26th March.

A Southern Voice to the Copperheads.

The Richmond Enquirer on Peace.

[From the Richmond Enquirer of March 6th.]

"PEACE."

From of old it was held perilous for men to cry for peace! peace! when there was no peace. The dangers of it for us at this moment are manifold. It encourages the planting of cotton instead of corn; it unsettles the minds of our soldiers in the field, which is demoralization; it stimulates the enemy to more vigorous prosecution of the war, by the idea that *we* are so tired of it.

There are some who reproach the *Enquirer* with being an advocate of war, and not of peace. This is somewhat unreasonable. Is any one offering peace? Look round our whole horizon—*where* is it, on sea or land, that you discern any faintest flutter of the "white wings?" It is all war; all one bottomless gulf of blood, one universal carnival of slaughter, and ravage and ruin.

True, there is one way by which the Southern Confederates could immediately regain all the blessings of peace; it is by submission—by reconstruction—by desisting from the "rebellion," and delivering up our ring-leaders to the punishment of the laws they have trampled upon. Is there, indeed, one single citizen of this Confederacy who would have peace at any price? Well, *here*, is the price, say at once—are we to pay it?

But the symptons of a breach between the East and Northwest! May not they be managed and turned to account, perhaps? Why "repel" the Northwest by harsh and cutting language? Truly, we admit the language is a very inadequate weapon against those armed and brutal invaders; they would never be "repelled" by vituperative epithet; and all the bayonets and columbiads we can muster are scarcely enough to repel the brigands. But let us help and encourage, you say, their intestine divisions. Yes, we are willing; in the way we gave rise to those divisions at first, we wish to encourage them now. That is to say, by desperate resistance and defiance.

To be plain, *we fear and distrust far more these apparently friendly advances of the Democrats, than the open atrocity of philanthropists of Massachusetts.*—That Democratic party always was our worst enemy; and but for its poisonous embrace these States would have been free and clear of the unnatural Union twenty years ago. It is not the Sewards and Sumners, the Black Republican and Abolitionists, who have hurt us. They were right all along; there *was* an irrepressible conflict; between different civilizations, two opposite social organizations; they were no more able to live peaceably together in one government than two hands can wear one glove.—If we did not discover so soon as the Abolitionists, this great truth, it was because the *Democratic party, neutral as it was in principle, false to both sides, and wholly indifferent to the morale of either of the opposing communities*, placed itself between, raised the banner of the "spoils," and—we all know the rest. *The idea of that odious party coming to life again, and holding out its arms to us, makes us shiver. Its foul breath is malaria; its touch is death.*

Give us the open foeman; let him be as ferocious and greedy as you will.—Let our enemy appear as an exterminating Yankee host, we pray, and not as a Democratic Convention. Let him take any shape but that! Already we have visions of the men of feeble knees, tender feet and undulating spines, losing their senses and manhood by the contact, as they did, alas! so often before. We scent from afar off the old dead *compromises—abeit omen!* and seem to feel upon our throats the strangulation of unclean fingers. But it is a dream; nobody lives in this Confederacy who will dare to propose, or to hint even at a distance, that we should sacrifice at that abominable shrine all the gallant blood freely poured out to sanctify our nationhood. For it comes to this: we can have no peace *now*, save by submission; no peace now save by making once more an affiliation with a Northern party, and making the Democracy *a present* of all that inestimable treasure of the dearest blood that flowed in Southern veins.

Peace! Does the monstrous host before Vicksburg bring us peace? Is it peace that Rosecrans is making in Tennessee? Does the military dispersion of public meetings in Kentucky bode peace? The new Northern conscription, enrolling three millions, and making provisions for instantly commanding their service, or exacting a heavy exemption tax—does this look like peace? The deliberate vesting in Abraham Lincoln of all the military power of a dictator, with the treasure of the whole nation opened to him without stint—is it to enable him to make peace, or war—which?

Where, then, are those indications of peace, which we are said to be recklessly resisting and disdaining? Oh! the great speech of Vallandigham; the touching invitation of tuneful Cox! We greatly fear that those two wooers of the South so fond and fain, will very soon be found, like John Van Buren, shrieking out for war to the knife; and if they delay or decline to recant their great and noble peace speeches, why they will see the inside of Lincoln's jails. We wish from our hearts they were both already safely chained up at the present writing; they have done us more harm, they and their like, than ten thousand Sewards and Sumners. We tremble to see their unwholesome advances; still more to see a sort of morbid craving here to respond to them, under the delusive idea of promoting intestine division at the North.

Oh! Dictator Lincoln! look ye up those two peace Democrats—together with Richardson—in some of your military prisons!

A TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, embracing an analytical comparison between the Single and Double Entry Systems; showing wherein they agree and wherein they differ, and wherein the latter is superior to the former, by a plain, practical elucidation of both systems; to which is added a variety of business calculations of Interest, Discount, Equations, Average of Accounts, &c. Also, business forms of Orders, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. By T. H. POLLOCK, Principal of the "Lancaster Mercantile College."

This book will not be out of place in the hands of any man. It has just been given to the public by our friend Mr. Pollock, who is well known to the citizens of this county. The book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 1, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Union League Meeting.

Saturday evening last a business meeting of the Huntingdon Union League was held, and J. S. Stewart, Wm. Lewis, James A. Brown, Dr. Jno. McCulloch and Dr. R. A. Miller, were appointed a standing business committee to promote the efficiency, and increase the numbers of the League by all loyal and honorable means; and John G. Miles, Esq., Graffus Miller, and A. W. Benedict, Esq., were appointed a standing committee to procure speakers.

The business committee was instructed to make permanent arrangements for ringing the bell and lighting up the court room for the regular meetings of the League.

The following new members were proposed and elected:

Hon. George Taylor, William C. Wagoner, A. V. Westbrook, Charles Doyle, William Williams, Robert King, Adam Smeerman, William H. Shaw, Dr. R. A. Miller

J. S. Stewart, Esq., presented the following communication from the Huntingdon county officers of the 125th Regt., P. V., and they were accordingly elected and enrolled:

We, the undersigned officers from Huntingdon county in the 125th Reg., P. V., respectfully ask to be enrolled as members of the Union League of Huntingdon:

Captain William W. Wallace, Co. C.
Lieut. Theodore L. Flood, "
" L. Frank Wattson, "
Captain William F. Thomas, Co. I.
Lieut. George Thomas, "
" John D. Fee, "
Captain Henry H. Gregg, Co. H.
Lieut. John D. Flenner, "
" James Foster, "
Captain William H. Simpson, Co. F.
Lieut. Franklin H. Lane, "
" Jno. F. N. Householder, "
Major John J. Lawrence.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next at the Court House.

Arrangements have been made to procure speakers for the next meeting, and the public generally are invited to attend. SAML. T. BROWN, *Prest.*
Theodore H. Cremer, *Sec'y.*

Lines Written on the Death of S. G. Baker, Commissary Sergeant, 125th Regt.

BY J. L. A.

He rests—the soldier's warfare's o'er,
He hears the clash of arms no more;
His acts were brave, his cause was just,
And glory crowns his honored dust.

No one possess'd more patriot zeal,
No one more brave on battle field;
He left his home and dearest ties,
And gave his life a sacrifice.

His self denying traits were known
With brother soldiers or at home;
Ready for each emergency
His heart o'erflowed with sympathy.

His poems spake his loyal heart;
Was ready with his life to part;
He scorned to fill a coward's grave,
But fought, our bleeding land to save.

Wife, infant, parents, now are left,
Of husband, father, son, bereft;
They feel the scourge, and mourn his loss,
But know it was a noble cause.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Rev. Silas Livermore, of Guthrieville, Chester county, a refugee from North Carolina, will lecture before the citizens of this place on Saturday evening next, on the rise, progress, and temporary triumph of secessionism, together with his own personal experience among the rebels, the adventures of himself and wife in their escape from the rebel States, and observations on the condition of affairs in Virginia and other seceded States.

The public are invited to attend.

INTERESTING TO SCHOOL TEACHERS AND DIRECTORS.—Certificates to teachers issued by "county superintendents," and "certificates by president and secretary of board of directors to county superintendent that schools have been open and in operation according to law," must each have a 10 cent stamp affixed; and that "agreements or contracts between teachers and board of directors, to teach," must each have a five cent stamp affixed.—In the first and last instances the stamp duty is to be paid by the teacher. In the second, by the secretary of the board, and charged to the district.

Heavy Robbery.—Last Wednesday night a week the safe of Adams Express Company was robbed between Harrisburg and Baltimore, on the Northern Central Railway, of a sum of money amounting to some $80,000. A reward of five thousand dollars has been offered for the perpetrator, and we have heard that the Express Company are watching certain parties whom they suspect of having a finger in the pie. Sixty-five thousand dollars of the above amount consisted of Greenbacks. The safe and a number of Government bonds were found in the neighborhood of Cockleysville.

GOLD came down with a bounce last week in the East; one day it came down to thirty-nine, and the next day it came down to thirty-five. It created a great panic among the wholesalers. Cotton goods, it is supposed by men largely in the trade, will follow in the wake; other goods, of course, will go along: When this does happen, fortunes will be lost in as short a time as they were made. Will anybody get bitten here?

Local Items.

—*Six Mile Run.*—Messrs. Maguire and Givin are sinking a shaft at their collieries at North Point on Six Mile Run, where they intend putting up a large engine. They have struck both veins of coal, the lower one being some six feet thick. Their improvements will be equal if not superior to anything on Broad Top. This part of Broad Top has been improving with great rapidity. One year ago, Maguire and Givin were the only active operators on this run; now all is life and business, and there are at least ten openings now in full operation.

—The Penna. Rail Road Company are building a large warehouse at the upper end of town on the canal; it is to be occupied by Messrs. Lloyd and Henry of Hollidaysburg. Mr. Henry, we understand, intends making Huntingdon his home; we are glad of it.—This is just the kind of men we want to see coming to our town. We have drones enough; we want to see men coming here who are enterprising and active business men. Such men as these will make our town improve, instead of taking a retrogade movement. Come on, Sam, we will be glad to give you a welcome.

—*New Buildings.*—Saml. T. Brown, Esq., is making preparations to build two brick houses on the lot adjoining the one where he now lives. Mr. Jas. Port is also about building two houses down near the Baptist Church; they will also be of brick. They will be good investments, as renting houses in this place are in demand. We are very badly off for good tenant houses; wont some others try it on.

—*Killed.*—Mr. —— Burgstresser, an elderly man, was run over and killed last Thursday night by the passenger train on the H. & B. T. R. R., on its return from Hopewell. The accident occurred this side of and near the Stonerstown Bridge. Mr. Burgstresser was walking on the track carrying a torch with him. When found, he was in a terribly mangled condition, and died a few minutes afterwards.

—*Soldiers Going West,*—Every day last week we noticed large trains of troops going to the West. Tennessee is said to be their destination. We are informed by General Christ of Columbia that an entire division is ordered to that State. The General commands a brigade in this division.

—*Badly Hoaxed.*—On Thursday last, the *Monitor* having announced that we had purchased a barrel of whisky, a number of thirsty gentlemen gave us a friendly call, only to be disappointed, as it turned out that it was one of the *Monitor clique* by the name of Lewis that had purchased the article, and not us. It was not the same barrel that Owen got possession of, *in a way*, and traded for board. An owner of "a magnificent farm near Huntingdon" can do many things surprisingly smart.

Not to be Found.—The magnificent farm of two hundred and fifty acres near town, Owen represented himself to be the owner of, that he might the more successfully swindle Philadelphia merchants. Owen should be the last *thing* to talk about the honesty of any man.

Glories in his treason.—Owen says he will not join with us in giving cheer to Generals Butler, Rosecrans, Hooker and our army. In this confession he don't disappoint anybody that knows his true character.

—One day last week part of Musser, Blair and Port's coal mine at Dudley caved in while the men were at work; fortunately, nobody was hurt. The men crept out of a hole through the top of the roof of the mine caused by the fall. A horse was in the mine when it occurred, and not being able to creep out through the small hole, was compelled to remain in darkness until he was dug out from the outside; he remained inside two days.

—*Rebs.*—Last Tuesday afternoon a train of cars containing one hundred and eighty rebel prisoners, passed through town on their way to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged. They were captured in Tennessee, and were a hard looking set of customers.

—We understand that Mr. William Riddles, who has been keeping the Indian Queen Hotel in this place, has leased the Exchange Hotel in Phillipsburg, Centre county, and will take possession of it this week. Mr. Riddles cannot fail to give general satisfaction to all who may give him a call. We expect to hear of him doing a good business.

—The *Monitor* says the *Globe* is the organ of the "*mob-league.*" We have only to say that if we never get into worse company we will never be suspected of being a rebel sympathiser.—A "*mob*-league?" That's complimentary, very, to the members of the League.

—A train, with some three hundred rebel prisoners, passed over the railroad east on Sunday last. They recognized four or five of their friends near the depot.

—*Snow.*—Last Saturday we were visited by a heavy snow storm; it fell to the depth of three inches. Somebody said, "March came in like a lion and would go out like a lamb." Don't see the lamb at this writing.

—*Don't See it.*—The Copperhead prophesy, "Gold going up one hundred per cent."

Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP 55TH REGT., P. V.
Beaufort, S. C., March 14, 1863.

Dear old friend Globe:—Allow me, after a long silence, to again drop you a few lines. We are still in South Carolina, where we have spent the last 15 months, and since the battle of Pocataligo, Oct. 22, 1862, have been doing nothing but the regular amount of fatigue duty, drill and picket duty, of which we seem to get our full share. Cos. H and C have been on the advanced picket line on Ladies' Island, (10 miles from camp,) 72 days out of the last six months.

There is no news to communicate, for we get most of our news concerning affairs here, from Northern papers. Brigadier General Rufus Saxton, now in command here, was married on the evening of March 11th, to Miss T. G. Thompson, of Philadelphia. The ceremony took place in the Episcopal Church, and was attended by large numbers of both officers and soldiers. The church was brilliantly lighted, and everything passed off in the best style.

I see by one late copy of the *Globe*, that the soldiers of Illinois are still ready to speak, in tones that must and shall be heard, to the poor, snivelling, weak-kneed, "peace at any price" parties of the North. Good for the true sons of Illinois! but let me say that the "true sons" of the Keystone State, though far from their homes are ready to uphold their noble brothers of the West even to the last. So let traitors both North and South beware.

Before I close I must tell you of a presentation made to Captain John A. Livingston by the members of Co. H. It consisted of a splendid sword, sash, belt, over-coat sling, patent haversack, and pair of gauntlets; costing in all fifty-three dollars. The presentation was made at roll-call on the evening of February 16, by Sergeant Hissry, Corporal Wogan and private Goodman, in behalf of the company. It being the first instance of the kind in the Regiment and a complete surprise, the Captain was so astonished as scarcely to be able to say a word; but he soon rallied and made a very neat, though short, speech, in which he thanked the men, and promised them that he would always strive to use it honorably for the crushing of this unholy rebellion. Three cheers were then proposed for Captain John A. Livingston and given with a will.

I have just heard that the rebels made a dash across Skull creek on to Hilton Head Island, night before last, and succeeded in capturing the pickets stationed at the plantation known as the Spanish Wells. The picket consisted of nine men and one Lieut. of 9th Regt. Maine Vols. If this is true, it does not speak very well of the vigilance of the pickets.

But my letter is already too long so I will close promising to keep you posted if anything unusual transpires. More anon. P.

P. S.—Your paper comes regularly to hand and is most acceptably received. I can assure you it is like an old friend. A. J. P.

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

If you were to die to-night, would you leave those dependent upon you as well provided for as you would desire?

Dr. Franklin said, "a policy of Life Insurance is the *cheapest* and *safest* mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is strange that men should be careful to insure their houses, their furniture, &c., and yet neglect to assure their lives, the most important of all to their families, and far more subject to loss."

No one, upon a bed of sickness, ever regretted making suitable provision for his family: at such a time, a life policy can be fully appreciated.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia offers superior inducements. It has a capital of $1,151,789 50, securely invested. Has paid losses amounting to $614,000, and made dividends to the insured amounting to over $500,000.

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 40 per cent. on the cash premiums of 1862, and have decided to receive the scrip dividends of 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856 in payment of premiums.

The undersigned is prepared to issue scrip to those entitled to receive it, and give any information that may be desired on the subject of Life Insurance. R. ALLISON MILLER,
March 3, 1863. *Agent.*

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, 25th March by, Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. PEIRCE YOUNG to Miss WILMINA GARDNER, both of Waterstreet.

On Thursday the 19th March, in this place, by Peter Swoope, Esq., Mr. DANIEL GOODMAN to Mrs. ELLEN HARPY.

DIED,

On the 20th March, 1863, at his residence in this borough, JOHN NASH, Sr., in the 75th year of his age.

The deceased was long and favorably known as a citizen of this place, having resided here during the greater portion of his life, and being at the time of his death, with one or two exceptions, the oldest citizen. He was an ever indulgent parent, a kind neighbor, a sociable companion and peaceable and respected citizen. Few men have reached the "three score and ten" of the deceased, reckoning as few enemies. His sun went down in a cloudless sky; the "pitcher was broken at the fountain" and the dark valley and shadow of death was passed with a calm assurance that all was peace. As sinks the summer cloud away, as dies the wave along the shore, his imprisoned spirit bid farewell to earth, and the weary soul sank to rest as calmly as the still slumber of an infant. Although suffering the keen pangs of disease for many weariesome weeks, and racked with pain almost too much for frail mortality to bear unrepiningly, no murmur escaped him,—not once did he forget that He doeth all things well. On Friday afternoon he fell asleep from which he will only awake at the Great Day, and now beneath the turf on the hillside repose his remains. His body was followed to the tomb on Sunday by a larger procession, we presume, than was ever witnessed in this place on a similar occasion. The Masonic Fraternity, of which society the deceased was the oldest member in this neighborhood, were also in attendance, and its simple, touching and impressive burial service was performed at the grave. Peace to his ashes.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 30, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour.....	$7,00@7,75
Common and Superfine.....	5,00@6,25
Rye Flour.....	4,75
Corn Meal.....	3,00
Extra White Wheat.....	$1,70@1,80
Fair and Prime Red.....	$1,58@1,60
Rye.....	1,10
Corn, prime Yellow.....	93
Oats.....	50
Clover seed, 64 lbs.....	5 50@6,62
Timothy.....	$2,25@2,50
Flax seed.....	$2,62@2,75
Hides.....	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl.....	$7,00@7,25
Extra do $ cwt.....	3,75
White Wheat.....	1,10
Red Wheat.....	1,00
Rye.....	1,00
Corn.....	95
Oats.....	40
Clover seed.....	6,00
Flax seed.....	3,00
Dried Apples.....	1,12
Butter.....	18
Eggs.....	15
Lard.....	10
Ham.....	10
Shoulder.....	8
Sides.....	8
Tallow.....	9

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Daniel P. Bumbaugh, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel P. Bumbaugh late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.
E. P. BRUMBAUGH, Administrator.
March 31, 1863-6t.

Five-Twenty United States Loan.

BELL, GARRETTSON & CO., of Huntingdon, are Subscription Agents to dispose of the Five Twenty years United States Loan. Amount can be had to suit the means of all persons wishing the interest to be paid and to be accounted for half yearly in gold.
[March 31, 1-25-3m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between John M. Cunningham and William Cunningham, and carrying on the Huntingdon foundry under the firm of Cunningham & Brother, has been by mutual consent, this 25th day of March, 1863, dissolved, and all the debts due to said firm are payable to John M. Cunningham, who will pay all the debts of the same.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM,
W. CUNNINGHAM.
March 25, 1863-3t.*

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—
The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.
All persons having unsettled accounts with the late junior, will come forward and settle the same.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM.
March 31, 1863.-4t.*

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—
Six teachers are wanted to take charge of the public schools of the borough of Huntingdon for a term of nine months, commencing on the 20th day of April. The salaries per month will be as follows, viz: No. 1, $45; No. 2, $38; No. 3, $32; No. 4, $29; No. 5, $26; No. 6, $23.
A public examination of applicants will be held by the County Superintendent at the School House on Saturday, the 11th day of April, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.—All applicants are required to be thus examined—none others will be employed as teache s.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
March 31, 1863. Secretary.

A Rare Chance for Teachers
AT THE
Kishacoquillas Normal School.

S. Z. SHARP, Principal and Proprietor.
Rev. S. H. McDONALD, Professor of Languages.
J. E. HIGHTEN, Professor of Music.

This Institution is located in one of the most healthy and beautiful valleys in Pennsylvania, and surrounded by a highly moral and intelligent community. Special attention paid to the training of Teachers—the course of study being similar to that of the State Normal School at Millersville, while the cost will be little over half as high.
Apply for circular to S. Z. SHARP,
March 31-3t* Kishacoquillas, Mifflin co., Pa.

A
PROBLEM FOR THE LADIES,
SENT FREE OF CHARGE.
Address "PROBLEM,"
Box 943 P. O.
March 31-3t Philadelphia, Pa.

TAVERN LICENSES.—
The following persons have filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county, and which will be presented to the Judge of said Court on the third Monday of April next, for allowance:
Thomas H. Fegen, Coalmont.
William Johnston, Marklesburg.
WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, March 30, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Job Shin, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Job Shin late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.
ISAAC ASHTON,
March 25, 1863.-6t.* Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Henry Lloyd, dec'd.]
Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Henry Lloyd, late of Walker township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.
JAMES. M. LLOYD
March 25, 1863-6t. Executor

SHIRLEYSBURG
FEMALE SEMINARY.

The seventeenth session of this Institution under the present Principal will open on Monday, May 4th. It will be removed to a building nearer the centre of the village, and the instruction will be, as heretofore, liberal and thorough. Grateful for the confidence reposed in him, the Principal will endeavor to deserve, and he hopes to receive a generous patronage.
A class of young men will be received for instruction in classics, mathematics, book keeping, &c.
For minute information, apply to
J. R. RIDDLE, Principal.
March 25, 1863. 3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY the 13TH DAY of APRIL, 1863, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

One lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, Clay township, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main st. 60 ft., and extending back 100 feet, having thereon erected the frame store-house.

Also—one lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, bounded by lots of William P. Taylor and Mathias Swoope, having thereon erected one frame stable.

Also—the undivided half part of a certain tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, on which defendant now resides, adjoining lands of George Hudson on the east and south, the Logan tract hereinafter described of Harriet Glasgow on the west, of Lees & McVitty and others on the north, containing 401 acres, more or less, of which over 100 acres are cleared, with a frame grist mill, a saw-mill, a large two-story dwelling, a large new frame bank barn, and other out buildings thereon, being the same tract of land which David Hunter devised to Richard and Thomas C. Ashman.

Also—the undivided half part of a certain tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, known as the Logan tract, adjoining the Mill tract in this levy described, on the south end, land of Adam Hester on the south-west, of Harriet Glasgow on the north-west, and of others, containing 168 acres, 91 perches more or less, of which about 100 acres are cleared, having thereon a dwelling house and other improvements, being the same tract which the executors of John R. Logan, dec'd. conveyed to Richard and Thomas C. Ashman, by deed recorded in Book L, No. 2, page 315. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Ashman.

Also—(Adjourned sale—by virtue of a writ of Lev. Facias) all that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and twenty acres and allowance of six per cent for roads &c., and adjoining other lands formerly of Robert Speer, dec'd., and others, (being the same tract of land which by deed dated 15th Dec., 1855, was aband conveyed by David Cleffner, trustee, to make sale of the real estate of the said Robert Speer, dec'd. to the said Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown,) together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, waters, water courses, &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to one lot of ground situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Penna., adjoining land of John W. Speer and Joseph Wilson, having thereon erected one two-story frame house, printed white, one frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of A. J. Dunlap.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to the following real estate, viz: 250 acres more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, surveyed in the name of Henry Houck, bounded on the north-east by land of L. Hare Powell, northwest by land surveyed to Anderson & Horton, south-west by land of Philip Baker, now Ogle, now Dorris & Co.

Also—107 acres, more or less, situate on the north side of Shoup's Run in Tod township, surveyed in the name of Benjamin Penn.

Also—57 acres of land, more or less, in Tod township, surveyed in the name of G. Miller on the north-west by land of Andrew Donaldson, and on the south-east by Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Co. land.

Also—157 acres of land, more or less, situate in same township, surveyed in the name of Samuel Sauro, bounded on the south-east by Wood, Bacon & Co., south-west by Christian Bennet and widow Brumbaugh and L. F. Watson & Co.

Also—6 acres, more or less, situate in Hopewell township, surveyed in the name of A. B. Crewit, bounded on the north-west by land of Philip Cornman, south-east by land of David Mountain's heirs, south-west and west by land of Patton & Petrekin.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on warrants in the name of Peter Hering, David Shaffer, Sarah Levi, Margaret Levi, Adam Levi, Hannah Hering, Frederick Hering and Conrad Hering, the division line to be run according to articles of agreement between the Trustees of John Savage deceased, and Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who was the owner of the other half of said tract, dated the 14th day of November, A. D., 1814, and another agreement explaining the prior one between the said parties and dated the 13th day of January, 1845, both of which said articles are intended to be revoked.

Also—A small part of a tract of land surveyed to Jacob Hildegass which has not been previously sold by the trustees of John Savage, the first of that name, nor by the present grantee, and all the land not thus previously sold which was conveyed to the said John Savage, dec'd., by Edward Livingston and wife by deed dated the 22d day of April, 1833, and recorded in Huntingdon county in Deed Book X, page 462.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Huntingdon county, Cass township, containing 130 acres, more or less, adjoining lands formerly of Robert Speer, deceased, and others, being the same tract of land, which by Deed dated 15th December, 1855, was conveyed by David Cleffner, Trustee, to Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Cresswell.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Barnet, in Carbon township, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending in depth one hundred and forty feet to Hemlock alley, being lot No. 19, in the plan of said town—having thereon erected a dwelling house, stable, and other improvements.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Barnet, Carbon township, Huntingdon county, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending in depth 150 feet to Hemlock alley, being lot No. 24 in the plan of said town, on which is erected a dwelling house, &c. &c. Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of James Dunn.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to fifty thousand acres of land more or less, situate in Union town-hip, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of M. F. Campbell, east, land of A. J. Postlewait or James Donaldson on the west, and land of Andrew Wise on the south, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and being the same tract of land conveyed to Mary M. Wise, by deed from A. J. Postlewait to her dated 22d September, 1858. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Mary M. Wise.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest of in and to a certain tract of land situate in Tod township, adjoining lands of Isaac Baker, Benjamin Baker and others, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, weather boarded, and a stable; containing fifty acres, more or less, all or nearly all cleared and in a state of cultivation. Seized, taken in execution and sold as the property of Daniel Plantz.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to one lot of ground situate in the village of Manor Hill, Barree township, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting on the road or street leading through said village and adjoining land of Mrs. Samuel Myton, George Platt, and others thereon erected one two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Hamilton McAllister.

Also—Nineteen acres of land situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Peter Wiser on the south, Jacob Bell on the north, Rice's heirs and others, having thereon erected a saw-mill and cabin house. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew McConaughy.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mch. 24, 1863.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

For many years we have made the cultivation of
SMALL FRUITS
a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of
GRAPES,
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, &c., &c.,
is unequaled anywhere; which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our PRICE LIST, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.
OUR SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL HOUSE
IS AT
NO. 29 FIFTH STREET,
where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality.
J. KNOX,
Mh18. Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county, and which will be presented to the Judges of said court on the second Monday of April next for allowance, to wit:

John Dean, Huntingdon Borough,
Jacob Berger, do
Valentine Hoover, do,
Yiza Thomas, do,
Henry Lester, do,
Robert Gillen, Orbisonia Borough,
William Templeton, do,
John D. Barn, Cassville,
James Carmont, Manor Hill,
Samuel Corn, Saulsbury,
George E. Little, McAlevy's Fort,
William P. Robison, Alexandria Borough,
James Fleming, Petersburg,
John R. Hord, do,
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark,
R. F. Hazlett, Spruce Creek,
Philip Crouse, Mapleton,
John G. Stewart, Mill Creek,
John Long, Coalmont,
James Gleason, Barnet,
James Dunn, do,
Martin Mara, do,
Samuel M. Aultz, Mount Union,
S. Bryson Shaver, do,
Alexander S. Steele, Spruce Creek,
James Harrington, Broad Top City,
Michael McCabe, Carbon twp.,
John S. Miller, Huntingdon,
Samuel G. Simpson, Mill Creek,
Griffin Miller, Huntingdon,
Martha March, Monroeville,
Henry Chamberlain, Waterstreet,
John Shook, McConnelstown,
Samuel Frontwein, Fairfield,
Henry Strouse, McConnelstown,
Samuel Steffey, Jackson twp.,
Thomas Cook, Broad Top City,
Adam Holliday, Shade Gap,
Thomas McKinney, Shirleysburg,
Henry Mellowan, Burnt Cabins,
George B. Kelley, Coalmont,
Margaret Jenkins, Shade Gap.

Clerk's Office, W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Huntingdon, March 24, 1863.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
P. P. GWINN'S.

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED.
The account of Levi Evans, Trustee under a voluntary assignment of Jacob S. Berkstresser and J. Addison Moore for benefit of creditors, has been filed in said office of the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county for confirmation and allowance on the second Monday of April, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.
W. C. WAGONER,
Prothonotary's Office, Prothonotary
Huntingdon, March 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED.—
The Trust account of John Scott, Esq., Trustee of Mrs. Margaret W. Anderson, under a declaration of trust created by her late husband John P. Anderson, dec'd., has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county on the second Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.
W. C. WAGONER,
Prothonotary's Office, Prothonotary.
Huntingdon, March 10, 1863.

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS.

We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., PHILADA.

A well selected stock of
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
in every variety of the *latest importations*, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT
will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain
Yours, Respectfully,
H. WARD.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1863-3t.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 17th day of January, 1863, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 20th day) of April, A. D., 1863, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the criminal business are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 24th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—
APRIL TERM, 1863
FIRST WEEK.

W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs	Michael Stone.
Same	vs	Same.
Geo. Young's administrator	vs	Brice X. Blair.
Jacob Kauffman	vs	Robert F. Hazlett.

SECOND WEEK.

I. Bauman, survivor, &c.	vs	George M. Park.
I. Bauman	vs	Same.
John Savage	vs	Hazard & Curfman.
Samuel Fleming	vs	Hon. I. Stewart's exec.
Jno. F. Anderson's executor	vs	Henry Orbisly.
I. N. & H. W. Swoope	vs	Joseph McCoy.

Huntingdon, March 18, 1863.
WM. C. WAGONER, Pro't'y.

GRAND JURORS.

Auspatch Jacob, farmer, Jackson,
Alexander John, J. P., Shirley,
Buckley Wm., farmer, Shirley,
Bilger George, mason, West,
Crownover Andrew, merchant, Barree,
Cunningham Richard, farmer, West.
Cullison Levan, plasterer, Carbon,
Cooper Samuel, F. manager, West,
Cornelius James, laborer, Porter,
Dann David, merchant, Huntingdon,
Forbes John, founder, West,
Grove David, farmer, Henderson,
Hamer Solomon, farmer, West
Meredith Lewis, shoemaker, Huntingdon,
Neff Samuel, farmer, Porter,
Query George, farmer, Cass,
Robinson W. C., farmer, Dublin,
Stine Saml. G., farmer, Warriorsmark,
Stevens, jr., Abednego, laborer, Warmk,
Thompson Elijah, farmer, Warriorsmark,
Wakefield George P., farmer, Shirley,
Weight Geo., founder, Penn,
Whittaker John, farmer, Porter,
Walker Wm. S., tinner, Alexandria.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

George Berkstresser, farmer, Hopewell.
Jonathan Briggs, farmer, Tell.
J. Nelson Ball, machinist, Huntingdon.
Elias Bartol, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Samuel Coen, gentleman, Barree.
Joseph Carmon, merchant, Huntingdon.
Henry Cornpropst, farmer, Barree.
Simon Coulter, farmer, Walker.
John Croteley, farmer, Cass.
Mordecai Chilcote, teacher, Tod.
William Dysart, farmer, Franklin.
Isaac Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell.
John Eberts, farmer, Franklin.
William A Fraker, merchant, Shirleysburg.
William Ginter, laborer, Brady.
Perry Ginter, laborer, Morris.
Abednego Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark.
James Higgins, cabinet-maker, Huntingdon.
Hays Hamilton, manager, Franklin.
David Isenberg, farmer, Henderson.
John Ingram, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Logan, blacksmith, Barree.
George Lininger, farmer, Walker.
John Lutz, farmer, Shirleysburg.
John M. Lowden, farmer, Tell.
Miles Lewis, farmer, West.
John McCandless, carpenter, Carbon.
Jonathan K. Metz, farmer, Brady.
J. K McCahan, gentleman, Huntingdon.
James McCracken, farmer, Oneida.
Joshua Morgan, farmer, Cromwell.
Wm. E. McMurtrie, farmer, Huntingdon.
Henry W. Mateer, plasterer, Brady.
William McFadden, blacksmith, Jackson.
Joel Plummer, farmer, Dublin.
William Reed, laborer, Jackson.
William Rothrock, brower, Alexandria.
George Steffey, farmer, Jackson.
David Steever, farmer, Cassville.
James Seeds, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph D Stackhouse, farmer, Brady.
Andrew Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
J. Murray Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
David Whitsell, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas Withers, clerk, Jackson.
Robert Williamson, farmer, Barree.
Levi Westbrook, boatman, Walker.
Nathaniel Williams, laborer, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Simon Beck, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Bisbin, mason, Alexandria.
James Colegale, farmer, Cromwell.
Wm. A. Copley, blacksmith, Warriorsmark.
Alexander Carmon, mason, Huntingdon.
Jacob Elias, farmer, Tod.
John Eby, farmer, Shirley.
M. Fetterhoof, cabinet-maker, Huntingdon.
Elijah Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida.
John R. Gosnell, farmer, Cass.
Samuel Houck, farmer, Tod.
Adam Hester, farmer, Clay.
Abraham Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Robert Ingram, farmer, Franklin.
George Jackson, farmer, Huntingdon.
Hugh Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Hugh King, farmer, Shirley.
William McClowry, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Miller, farmer, Shirley.
Thompson Martin, farmer, Porter.
R. A. Miller, dentist, Huntingdon.
Lewis R. Morgan, watchman, Shirley.
Wm. P. Mehaffey, laborer, Brady.
John Nearhoof of George, laborer, Warmk.
Benjamin Norris, laborer, Springfield.
Allen Rankip, miner

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 28, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO.
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS.

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

THE COMMERCIAL LIST

AND

LETTER SHEET "PRICE-CURRENT"

ARE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY

Stephen N. Winslow,

NO. 222 GOLD STREET,

Philadelphia.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF

The Merchants and Manufacturers,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE OPULENT AND THE INDIGENT:

Secret of their success and adversity

WILL BE CONTINUED.

Feb. 24, 1862-1m.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2-, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THIRTY THOUSAND WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the choicest varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 3 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH.

Sept 17-3m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
CIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the newest and most *beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated* Ware. Each article is warranted to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,

(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)

No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863-3m ref.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharpe', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon Sept. 9, 1857

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 23, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE" or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

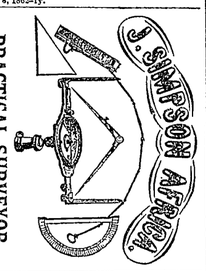
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and Stock Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 00 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C., FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town to be had at FISHER & SON.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the county, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 360 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable alphabetical index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important additions; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

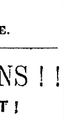
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.



ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL'O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.30. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OGGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Foster & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
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Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the finest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them.

President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.

S. G. ODDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.

SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used.

S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.

WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.

A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent.

FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.

GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.

UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.

E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.

S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Cherborwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at E. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIVES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bentley's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Lehnel's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Hunrovers' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of rules, all containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c. Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CRAWFORD MILLER, Proprietor.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for CORPORATION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S RIGHTS IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The laws concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with CAVEATS, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

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It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

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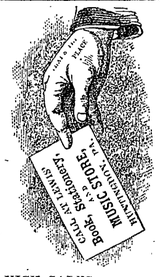

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FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1863

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards.

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Buildings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Rules and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSELS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by Nov. 21, 1862. FISHER & SON.

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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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